

The Palladium.

HENRY SMITH, Editor.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.
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INTRODUCTION.

THE MISSISSIPPI PALLADIUM, a new paper, printed on a new press, with new type, is this morning presented to the public. So short a time has elapsed since we determined to engage in this enterprise that we have had no opportunity to circulate a prospectus; and therefore send out our paper unheralded, unannounced, hoping that in its progress it may secure the approbation and confidence of a liberal and enlightened people.

We shall endeavor to make the Palladium useful and acceptable to the agriculturist, the merchant, mechanic, professional man and statesman, and a welcome visitor to the family circle of all its readers. Here perhaps, we might with propriety close our enumeration of promises, but as we do not propose to be neutral at a time when every citizen should openly and boldly discharge his duty to the State in which he dwells and to the nation, we will say a few words more in regard to our political principles and opinions. First, then, we belong to the school of the strict constructionists. The importance of the practical application of its tenets and doctrines in the administration of the general government is daily becoming more apparent. Every person who reflects upon this subject, must conclude that all the controversies between the central power and the state sovereignties, and the disturbances and alienations between the inhabitants of the states north and south, have been caused by departures from the letter and spirit of the Constitution by the government, and disregard for its guaranties and injunctions by the people.

In our judgment, the practice of compromising, which has been introduced several times into Congress, affords no adequate remedy for the evils consequent upon the exercise of doubtful powers by the national legislature. It has a tendency to make commerce of legislative powers, to convert the majority into traffickers who make very extravagant assumptions and then by abating a little of their demands, obtain at last, a great deal more than they are justly or constitutionally entitled to;—invariably leaving the minority dissatisfied and less attached to the Union.

The Acts of the last Congress, admitting California into the Union as a state, establishing territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico, and making propositions to Texas, which, together with some others, constitute what is familiarly known as the "adjutantment" or "compromise," furnish a notable example of such results.

Some persons feel so aggrieved by the enactment of these laws, that they are anxious to dissolve the Union between the Northern and Southern States, and others desire that the particular state in which they are domiciled, shall secede from the Union and erect herself into an independent nation. While others profess to be much pleased with what has been done, and feel very thankful to the powers that be (at Washington) for their forbearance and liberality to the South. We do not agree with either of these classes of politicians in their sentiments on this particular subject. Although we find much to regret and but little to approve in the Acts referred to, we are opposed to a dissolution of the Union, and opposed to the secession of any state. We are in favor of protecting the South by the best and wisest policy which can be devised, against the encroachments and usurpations of the antagonistic interests and aggressive spirit of the Northern people. But we do not think that dissolution or secession would remedy the evils we suffer or ward off those which threaten us. Besides, we are not disposed, because we have lost something—a great deal indeed—by the late "adjustment" to give up and relinquish all our rights and privileges under the Constitution and government which our revolutionary fathers formed and bequeathed to us. We cannot consent to abandon our interests in the national domain, the national treasury, the army, the navy, the national power, glory, and renown, of our whole country. We prefer to demand and maintain our rights under the sanction and protection of the Constitution—to secure all that we have against future assaults—persist in claiming all that we are entitled to—and regain as far as practicable all that we have lost. How these grand results can be attained, can only be definitively determined as contingencies and emergencies arise in the progress of events. Under all circumstances, how-

ever, we shall labor to protect and defend the rights of the people, and the rights of the states—believing that, strict adherence to the constitution will perpetuate the Union.

The Palladium.

This number of the Mississippi Palladium is sent as a specimen of its size, appearance, etc., to a good many persons in this and the adjacent counties. Those wishing to become subscribers will please notify us forthwith, as we will send them no other copies until requested to do so.

Exchange Papers.

Will our brethren of the Press who receive this number of the Palladium, please place it on their exchange list and forward us their papers without delay.

The "Compromise."

We publish on the fourth page several of the Acts of Congress embraced in the late "Compromise." As these laws will doubtless furnish a theme for much discussion and controversy for a long time to come, we presume the space which they occupy cannot be filled with matter more interesting to the public.

The Bill creating a Territorial government for Utah may be expected next week.

Important Invention.

Mr. Lewis Thompson left Holly Springs on Monday last for Washington City, taking with him the model of a machine, invented by Maj. Gorman, an intelligent planter of this County, for the purpose of procuring a patent thereon. We are informed that this machine, when attached to a small wagon drawn by two mules or horses, can be made, by the aid of one person, to break down the cotton stalks on more than a hundred acres of land, in a day; and perform the work better than the field-hands can; that by slightly altering its construction, two hands can so use it as to scrape up and haul off more dirt in a day than forty Irish ditchers can by ordinary means.

Type Foundry.

We have recently returned from Cincinnati whither we went to purchase a Press, the type and other materials necessary to establish a newspaper and Job Printing Office. We selected them at the "Cincinnati Type Foundry"—an old establishment which has been in existence, we learn, more than thirty years, and has great reputation for making superior articles. It is conducted by HORACE WELLS & BROTHER. They were very courteous, obliging, prompt and correct, and we take pleasure in recommending them to all persons who wish to procure any thing in their line of business.

PALLADIUM JOB OFFICE.

We take the liberty now at the opening of the new office to inform our friends and the public, that we are well prepared to do Job Printing with neatness and dispatch. Our materials are all new and comprise a great variety of beautiful type, ornaments and cuts. We have purchased an excellent assortment of blank cards, and of suitable paper for Circulars, Bills, Blanks and other kinds of Job work. Come and try us.

To Advertisers.

All persons who wish to advertise in the Palladium will oblige us by sending their advertisements to the office as early as practicable, in order that they may be published next week. A large issue will be made and the paper generally and extensively circulated.

Mr. Calhoun's Works.

We understand that Mr. Calhoun has completed the stereotype plates for the execution of the first of these works. It is stated that the first volume will comprise Mr. Calhoun's elaborate Disquisition on Government, and a Discourse on the Constitution and Government of the United States, in which are displayed in a systematic manner the author's opinions upon the whole subject of the philosophy of government. These treatises, it is understood, were begun many years ago, and though they had not received the ultimate revision which was intended, they are very complete, and by the careful and judicious editing of Mr. Calhoun, will perhaps appear as perfect in all their parts as if re-written by Mr. Calhoun himself. The series of the entire works of this great man, together with his biography, written by Mr. Calhoun, will, it is thought, be embraced in six volumes.—*South Carolinaian.*

Position of Mississippi.

In a late debate in the Senate, JEREMIAH DAVIS thus defined the position of Mississippi, upon the question of the Union of the States:

"Who ever said Mississippi desired to dissolve the Union? In Mississippi, it has been spoken of but as an alternative, a last recourse, and a remedy to which they would resort only when they were bound as freemen to surrender their inheritance, or adopt the last argument in order to maintain their constitutional rights. That they have said, and that I believe they will do. You could not throughout the length and breadth of the State, find a corporal's guard who desire to destroy the Union of the Constitution—the Union as it was formed by the Union as transmitted from their revolutionary sires. They speak of dissolution as the result of a violation of constitutional rights, and this only—of secession as the alternative of submission to usurpation and degrading aggression."

We feel assured that every democrat will heartily endorse the above. The position is precisely where we have planted ourselves, and the one we intend steadily to maintain.—*Vicksburg Sentinel.*

For the Mississippi Palladium.
Ten Thousand Dollars, or return to the Mines.

On our return from the Middle-fork of the river Yuba, in August last, my esteemed young friend, E. A. Cole, became so indisposed, that he could not travel, and we were necessarily compelled to stop for several weeks, at Nevada City. We spent a portion of the previous winter at this golden placera, and did not start for the upper "diggings" on the Yuba river until the last of February. At the time that we left, a village was not dreamed of there; and you may well judge of our surprise, on our return in August, to find a flourishing city, with a population of several thousand. During my stay at Nevada city, two honest and industrious Germans, direct from a golden placera on North Yuba, where they had been lucky enough to "bag" five thousand dollars, arrived. It was something unusual in California, to see a drunken and dissolute German, as they were all noted for their industry, economy, and sobriety; but the result was, that these two North-Yuba Germans had not been in Nevada City more than two hours, before they were on a parast, and as drunk as Bacchus. In this situation, with their well filled bag of gold dust on their arm, they visited first one place of amusement, and then another, until they came to a celebrated gaming house, where they called a halt. Card tables were placed on every side of the room, loaded down with coin, and bags of gold dust, and a polite and affable gentleman, seated behind each table, dealing the cards out and gathering the money in. This sport seemed greatly to excite the Germans, one of whom immediately addressed the Monte dealer, to know of him his limit, or what amount he would allow him to bet on a single card. The reply of the dealer was, "as much as you please." He immediately turned around to his drunken companion and remarked,—"Jacob, suppose we make our pile Ten thousand dollars, or return to the mines." This proposition was readily acquiesced in by Jacob, without a moments reflection, and the next moment, the well-filled bag, containing the five thousand dollars of gold dust, was bet on a single card. There was no unusual excitement with either of the Dutchmen, on account of this important bet, as they were both too drunk at the moment to think of the consequences; but Fortune decided it in their favor, and in less than time it has taken the writer to pen this article, the Germans were the possessors of Ten thousand dollars, instead of Five. With the two bags of gold dust containing the ten thousand dollars, they left the gaming house, and repaired to their boarding house, where they remained until the following morning, and then, like prudent men, paid their tavern bill, pledged themselves to each other, never again to touch a card or taste another drop of ardent spirits, and started for the states in hot haste.

These two Germans had been engaged for more than a year in the mines, and had, by good luck, hard work, and strict economy, accumulated five thousand dollars, a sum sufficient to have enabled each of them, to engage in such business as they wished. This sum, when in a state of excitement from the effects of too much liquor, they had risked on the throw of a single card, which fortunately won. How different would the case have been had an unlucky card been turned up; and what would then have been their situation and feelings? The gamster, infuriated to bad, as well as good luck, might have borne philosophically such a misfortune; but the honest and industrious Dutchmen would have been overwhelmed, and their energies perfectly paralyzed by such a catastrophe.

Now, reader, the moral of the incident related above, which is true to the letter, is this,—fly from the card table as you would from destruction, and avoid drunkenness as you would disease and death, for to the door of gambling and drunkenness the path can be traced that produces most of the misery, unhappiness, and destitution, that our race is now heir to.—F.

Alexander B. Glenn.

Grand Secretary of the I. O. O. F., cautions the Order to beware of a traveling professor of the science of Anthropology, calling himself W. H. Tew, who claims to be a member of the Order of Odd Fellows. This professor Tew is pronounced an impostor by the Grand Secretary.

Counterfeit Half Dollars.

Spurious half dollars to a considerable amount have been put in circulation in this city. They are of the emission of '43, tolerably well executed, but upon close examination the face of the female will be found imperfect. They are also lighter than the genuine, and have the letter C on the reverse side, which the genuine have not.—*City Ga.*

For the Mississippi Palladium.
FROM CALIFORNIA.

Our dates from California are to the 15th of February. Letters from our friends at the golden placera near Nevada City, inform us that the dry season still continued, and the consequence was, that the mining operations in the dry diggings, were almost entirely suspended, for want of water to wash the dirt that was thrown out of the ravines.

The Rev. Samuel Davidson and B. Ferrell, were five miles below Nevada City, tunnelling the mountain, for the purpose of turning Deer Creek out of its original channel. This tunnel passes nearly two hundred yards under a mountain several hundred feet high, and when finished, will turn the creek for near a mile. Twenty miners were engaged in this tunnel, and they expected to turn the water into it in March. Deer Creek has proven a failure in a hundred instances, to our certain knowledge, and we fear that this expensive work will also prove a failure. Thomas Moore was near Nevada sinking a Coyota pit into the mountain. He had dug the pit seventy feet deep without striking any vein of gold, and was about to abandon the claim. H. Ferrell, J. Parham, S. Wooten L. B. Grider, and E. Morrison, were on the Yuba river, Dr. Lark was in Nevada City, selling drugs and practicing his profession. Morrison we learn, was clearing fifty dollars per week from his Yuba claim. Dr. Lark was also making money. The rest of the company were not making more than two or three dollars per day, and if they will be influenced by the advice of one who has been in the very same predicament that they are now in, they will abandon the mines forthwith. F.

Thanks.

Col. N. G. Curtis, of Sacramento City, California, will please accept our thanks for his kindness in sending us late California papers. We hope his favors will be continued.

Late from Havana.—Mr. Clay in Cuba.

The steamship Georgia brought to New Orleans a number of the Congressmen and others who embarked on her at New York. The *Picayune* gives an account of an interview which Mr. Clay had with the Captain General of Cuba. We extract a portion of it:

Mr. Clay having signified, when he transmitted his passport, that it was his desire, in common with many of his countrymen, to pay their respects to the Captain General at such time as he might be pleased to suggest, his Excellency appointed the following day, at 12 o'clock, as the hour when he would be happy to see them. At that time Mr. Clay, accompanied by his friend Dr. Mercer, and also by Senator Downs of this State, Senator Clemens of Alabama, Senator Jones of Iowa, and the Hon. Messrs. LaSere and Penn, Representatives in Congress from this State, and Hon. Messrs. V. E. Howard of Texas, Stanton of Tennessee, and Homes of South Carolina, with Col. Van Allen of New York, Col. Jennings and Stewart and D. C. Labatt, Esq., of this city, repaired to the residence of his Excellency. Mr. LaSere, at the request of Mr. Clay, acted as interpreter, the Captain General speaking French.

On reaching the palace the party was ushered into an elegant apartment, where the Captain General plainly but tastefully attired in citizen's dress, entered the room, and greeted Mr. Clay with much cordiality. The latter then introduced his friends, and begged Mr. LaSere to say to his Excellency that he was glad to have the opportunity of thanking him, in person, for the courtesy with which both himself and companions had been allowed to land.

The Captain General replied, that he was most happy to extend to him the courtesies of the Island during his stay, and desired to know how long he and his friends proposed remaining in Havana. Mr. Clay answered, that he desired to remain about two weeks, parenthetically, with great good taste, with your Excellency's permission—that he now visited Cuba with three objects, one, to recruit his health, another to meet his old friend Dr. Mercer (turning gracefully to that gentleman,) and the third to pay his respects to his Excellency in person.

The Captain General then remarked, that the Government of Spain had always been the friend of the U. States from the day of their independence, and that he trusted their amicable relations would be strengthened by the visit of the distinguished gentlemen he saw around him. Mr. Clay replied, that the Government of the U. States, so far as he was informed, was extremely anxious to maintain, uninterrupted, those friendly feelings which had ever existed, and that whatever might be done by individuals, to threaten the continuance of these relations, he was sure the Government would deplore, and do all in their power to avert it. The Captain General here alluded to a rumor that another expedition was being fitted out from the United States against Cuba, and in the course of his remarks intimated that the Island felt strong enough to defend itself in such an event.

After Mr. Clay had assured him that, in his opinion, there was little foundation for such a rumor, the Captain General invited him, and such of his companions as might remain in Havana, to dine at the palace on the Sunday following, at the same time stating that he was sorry their short visit prevented him from entertaining them as he de-

sired. He however invited them to bring their ladies in the evening, to promenade through the palace and listen to the music in the plaza, and thus ended this interview.

In the evening, which was beautifully brilliant, a number of American ladies, elegantly attired, visited the Captain General and his amiable lady.

Slavery in California.

The California correspondent of a leading anti-slavery paper, writes as follows. "Our Legislature is on the eve of electing a United States Senator, and we fear the result, thousands of our people are from the Southern States, many of whom are in the highest offices, and are constantly urging the introduction of slaves into the State. All our journals, and we have many, are either silent upon the subject or speak openly in favor of the institution. A wrong impression obtains at the North in regard to the adaptation of California to slave labor. In point of fact, no State in the Union is more favorable to slave labor than California. It is abundantly employed. No State in the Union has so fine and extensive marshes, called 'Tolares,' the finest land in the world for rich fields, while our valleys will grow the best tobacco, and our extensive mines afford an additionally strong motive. The climate, too, is highly favorable to the colored race. We who are educated at the North in free principles feel our danger, and will soon issue a paper of an order to astonish the natives."

Now how has the South lost this country? By Submission. By the belief and knowledge that she would submit, if she was robbed of it, and that the North never would submit to the acknowledgement of her right to an equal participation in it. It was this that induced Tom Butler King to say to the California convention, when arranging the boundaries of its usurpation, "For God's sake take the whole of it."—And it was this that made California an anti-slave State. The convention believed that that was the only passport into the Union, and that the South would submit to the fraud upon her rights, her dignity and her honor. It must be confessed they judged well. The South has submitted, and the best cost, post, and bulwark of her institutions afforded by the continent.

Here is another proof of how the South was humbugged with the idea that in losing her right of soil in California, she lost only an abstraction of a right of no practical value. We have here the confession of an abolitionist, that so strongly does nature indicate California as a slave country, that thousands of the population, and nearly all the journals are in favor of a change in the constitution of the State prohibiting slavery, and that for both farming and mining purposes, "no State in the Union is more favorable; none where slave labor could be more profitably employed."

Vicksburg Sentinel.

From Chagres and Nicaragua.

The steamship Mexico, Capt. W. H. Talbot, arrived this morning at an early hour from Chagres the 4th inst, and San Juan the 5th, making the passage in five days and ten hours from Chagres via San Juan, with 239 passengers from California. She left at Chagres the new steamship El Dorado, Capt. Wright, to leave for New York on the 31st inst; and at San Juan the British steamship Great Western, to leave for Chagres on the 1th.

The Mexico brings a Panama mail of the 25th ult., and the information that the British naval forces had withdrawn from San Juan.—*Picayune.*

CALIFORNIA YET TO BE A SLAVE STATE.—Madison Walthall Esq., formerly a citizen of Mississippi and late a member of the California Legislature, gives it as his opinion, to the editor of the *Columbian* (Miss.) Democrat, that California will yet adopt the institution of slavery. Slaves are there now, and most of the prominent men of the State are from the South. Mr. Walthall left Mississippi a few days since with all his slaves, to become a permanent citizen of California. This is "backing his judgment," certainly.

Appeal.

CHEAP AND RAPID TRAVELING.—The journey from Cincinnati to New York by the lake route is to be accomplished hereafter with extraordinary speed and unimpeded rapidity. The rail-road train leaving Cincinnati at two and a half p. m., will arrive at Sandusky the next morning at 6 o'clock, and start one hour afterward for Buffalo by the fine steam packet line, and the entire trip to New York city will be made in ten or twelve hours short of three days.

The entire expense of a trip from Cincinnati to New York is but fifteen dollars and eighty cents.—*Louisville Journal.*

This is expeditious and cheap enough in all conscience but there is yet another communication between the West and New York, by a still more direct and shorter route, by the Erie Road, some five hundred and thirty miles from Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, to Piermont, twenty miles above New York, on the Hudson river. There are arrangements now being made, which, when completed, it is intended to convey passengers from New York to Dunkirk in sixteen hours, (night time eighteen hours.) to Clayton in twenty-six or twenty-seven hours, to Detroit in thirty-six hours; to Cincinnati in forty hours, and to Chicago in forty-eight to fifty hours.

This is a striking illustration of the cheapening effect of rail-roads. Three years ago, if we recollect rightly, the expense of a trip from Louisville (Ky.) to New York was about \$35; now it is \$15 00.

New Orleans Com. Bulletin.

THE FREE NEGRO LAW passed by the Delaware Legislature makes any free negro or mulatto coming into that State from another, subject to a fine of \$60, and in case of the non-payment and failure of security to leave in five days, he or she is to be sold out of the State for such amount as will cover the fine and costs. These penalties also stand against any free colored person who has left the state for 60 days, and should return again, except they left as servants or seamen, or traders from Maryland. Those in these latter classes are allowed to come into the state as usual. There is a fine of \$20 also against assembling at any political meeting or treat, and \$10 at any camp or outdoor meeting, except in connection with white people. There is a penalty of \$200 against any commander of a steamboat for knowingly bringing into the state any free negro or mulatto to attend a camp or free meeting.

Early History of America.

It has ever been to us a matter of surprise, as well as regret, that no authentic account should have been left of the expedition of De Soto. It was begun on a large scale, under distinguished chieftains, and consisted of more than a thousand men, whose martial renown, and complete equipments, excited vast expectations. Still, we have known little beyond the landing of De Soto at Tampa Bay, and the melancholy denouement. We are most agreeably surprised, therefore, in finding a letter in the New York Herald, dated Rome, 4th March.

From that letter it appears there have been discovered a number of manuscripts connected with the early history of our country, which will throw much light upon what has heretofore been buried in obscurity. These manuscripts so far comprise twenty-five packages or volumes. Mr. Cass, our Minister, accidentally discovered one of these volumes, and has followed up the examination, which has resulted in the above discovery. The principal collection belongs to the manuscript library of the Dominican Monks, and is contained in well arranged parcels, sewed up in vellum covers, probably about the time they were written, each containing materials for a large volume.

The result thus far has induced Mr. Cass to extend the examination to the archives of the Vatican, with hopes of making important additions. Each volume has not been thoroughly examined, but enough has been ascertained to say, that they comprehend the early reports made by the missionaries of the Spanish, French and Italian Nations, and have reference to the Canadas, the Valley of the Mississippi and Florida; indeed, to the whole territory which surrounded the thirteen original States of our Union. The author of one of these volumes, or manuscripts, accompanied De Soto for two years in his memorable expedition through Florida, and along the banks of the Mississippi, and will no doubt furnish us, in the simple language of an eye witness, with a correct detail of the discoveries and adventures of one, in relation to whom so much of the strange and marvellous has been written. In other volumes there is a series of letters by Padre Vitellus, a priest attached to the band of La Salle, that child of chivalry, as he was called, who traversed the Canadas throughout their entire extent, and a portion of our North-western country.

In the researches and investigations which have been made in European libraries by Irving, Prescott, Sparks and others, no such important acquisitions have been made for the elucidation of our history as these manuscripts. It is to be hoped that these manuscripts will be thoroughly examined and brought to light. They will no doubt elucidate fully the long period of sixty-five years, during which the French had possession of Mobile and the interior of Alabama and Mississippi—a period that is now involved in almost total darkness.—*N. O. Crescent.*

Writing and Glass among the Romans.

The learned Scaliger long ago asserted his belief that the Romans must have had a *carvise handwriting*, of which, however, no proof has ever been found until comparatively a recent date. But within a few years, the Austrians in improving the channel of the Danube, came upon the towing-path cut by the river in the time of Trajan, and there in a cavern found the original *Day-books* of the Roman overseers of the work, viz: boards of wood, with hinges, each set enclosing two, or four pages, and containing the names of the workmen and wages due to each; all written in a running hand, identically like that of modern times, except that the clerk seems to have been but an ordinary penman. Another learned writer, named Scaliger, wrote quite a work, to prove that the Romans were not acquainted with the use of *glass for windows*, and doubtless demonstrated it to his own satisfaction; when lo! within the year, *glass windows*, precisely like our own have been discovered in Pompeii!

Capacity for Enjoyment.

The amount of enjoyment possessed by any individual, depends not so much upon outward circumstances as on the inward capacity. One might be surrounded by all the pure pleasures which earth affords, and yet if the inward being be not suitably developed, he would be as unfitted for their just appreciation, as the blind man to gaze upon the light of heaven. The sordid, contracted soul can in the very nature of things enjoy but little—it is not sufficiently unfolded to admit in any high degree, the spirit of happiness. On the other hand, the enlarged and expanded mind, in which the great law of progress has been achieved, is prepared for the reception of superior joys that ever flow from the springs of the spirit. Thus the philosopher whose soul is enriched and cultivated with the stores of knowledge, may enjoy more than the savage in the wilderness of his native home; and on the same principle, the man whose thoughts and feelings are matured by age has a greater capacity for enjoyment than the child at the dawning of its reason. We should be induced, therefore, to labor for the improvement and expansion of the spiritual power, and the measure of happiness, may be correspondingly enlarged.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—The following is recommended as a sure way of rendering the colors in calicoes permanent, and prevent their fading by subsequent washing; infuse three gills of salt in four quarts of boiling water, and put the calicoes in while hot, and leave until cold.

From the New York Morning Star.

Bathing Preservative of Female Beauty. Venus, the embodiment of female beauty, was anciently represented as having arisen from the sea. This is only another way of saying that cleanliness is necessary to beauty. Without cleanliness there can be no health, and without health no beauty. A hand left unwashed for a few days becomes grim, ugly and repulsive. If one can conceive of a face left unwashed even for a week, we must imagine something very far from beautiful. A face freshly washed looks more handsome than at any other time. But it is in vain to wash the few square inches of skin we have in sight, if the vastly larger area we cover with our dress is left from day to day, and from week to week, uncleaned from its constantly accumulating impurities. The health, and consequently the clearness and freshness of the skin require that every square inch, nay, every pore, should be in its best condition, and that cannot be, if a single pore is left clogged with the impure matter which is continually passing from the system.

But the action of the water upon the skin, and especially cold water, seems to be more important even than its first office of cleansing it from impurities. The rain bathes the lovely rose-bush, washes it from dust, but it also refreshes and enlivens every leaf and petal. So the cold bath not only cleanses the skin from its impurities, but gives it tone, strength, a glossy smoothness, and a fresh appearance, like that of the rose, just washed in nature's bath—a genial shower.

Bathing, in all countries where beauty has been esteemed, and health as the fountain of beauty, has been considered the first necessity of life. I have known many ladies, jaded, diseased, miserable, and looking as badly as they felt, become fresh, rosy, bright, and lovely, after a course of systematic bathing, and thorough purification and renovation of the skin, with a consequent increase of health, vivacity, strength, grace of action and expression. This is such a remarkable effect of water-cure, which consists mainly in a certain regular and prescribed series of bathings, that ladies would resort to it for the improvement of their looks, if the recovery of the health was not a necessary concomitant. The relation of general and entire cleanliness to beauty is simply this: no person can be beautiful without health—no person can be healthy unless the skin maintains its proper action—and the skin cannot act with vigor without the cleansing and tonic effect of a daily bath.

People worry through life without it—but those who bathe everyday enjoy life. And whenever you meet a clear, fresh, rosy beauty, with brightness in every look, and an elastic grace in every motion, with the light glancing in her laughing eyes, and the warm blood playing in her damask cheek, be sure that her skin is refreshed by frequent bathing in cold water.

Is it my interest to write these things? I believe not. People who take a bath every day seldom send for a doctor. If every person in New York bathed, as I would have them, and followed my advice in regard to exercise and other matters I shall treat of in my other letters, fifty doctors would be enough to do all the medical practice—and now we have a thousand! I write on these subjects continually, well knowing that just as far as I can gain people over to my views of health, just so much do I destroy the chance of their ever becoming my patients, and it is my earnest hope that I may, in this way, not only utterly ruin my own practice, but do much to destroy that of the whole medical profession.

T. L. NICHOLS, M. D.

Jenny Lind.

We copy the following eloquent and glowing description of the powers and effect of the music of this wonderful songstress, from the *Mobile Tribune*. The *Tribune* says it is "indubitable for them to be a lady, who has skill in the graces, accomplishments and literature." Many of our readers will not fail to discover the accomplished and elegant author. There is harmony and melody even in the description: "Words cannot shadow forth the resistless charm of her wonderful voice; music gushes from her throat in rills of song, until the whole theatre is full of melody.

In the trio with the flutes, her voice soars far above their sweetest or clearest tones. With merry glee, she seems to revel and sport amid the higher notes, and mocks with playful grace, all efforts of the instruments to follow her wanderings, in her own realm of song.

The "Mountain Song," is a miracle of sound. In it, she imitates the Herdsman's call to his flocks, and the echo which the hills give back again. The last long sustained note is enchanting. It is like a soft and wild. It swells around you—now above, now below,—until the air rings with harmony. It does not resemble any sound of earth or of air I have ever listened to, save the "mysterious music," which haunts the shores of Pascagoula bay.

The "Bird Song," is exquisite. The joyous warbling of the bird is as perfectly heard, as though you wandered amid the deep forest glades of Sweden. When she sings this melody, her face is lighted up with a beautiful smile, and the sweet words, as "I am singing, I must be singing," fall like precious gems from her rosy lips.

Her Italian music is rendered with science, and the artistic skill of a perfect musician. Wonder is excited at the remarkable power of her clarion-like voice: the tones are delightful but they do not warm the heart. Like the aurora borealis of northern climes, it is exquisite in its beauty, but it is cold as moonlight upon the snow. Hence, in Italian music, I would not style her the "Queen of Song," but in the melodies of her native land, in the wild music of Germany, she is pre-eminent, and reaches heights unattainable by any but herself. In the uniqueness—in the sparkling brightness of her own music, there is a perfection which no other vocalist has ever approached. It is irresistibly charming. A pure and gentle feeling possesses the heart as you listen. The tones of her voice come upon the senses, like the falling of rain drops—like the moonlight of summer—like the breeze from southern seas. Her music never awakens passionate emotions in the soul, or induces the "pulses" wild play.—Its influence is soothing and refined.

At all the concerts, her opening song is in Italian, and I am persuaded no one has ever heard her first song, without a sensation of disappointment, which, however, quickly changes to admiration when her own songs come to the ear. She steals into the heart—she does not take it by coup de main.